

Takasi YAMAZAKI*: A new species of *Scrophularia* from Yunnan

山崎 敬*: 雲南からのゴマノハグサ属の1新種

A plant of *Scrophularia* was collected from Yunnan by the botanical research to Lijiang 1987, in collaboration between the University of Tokyo and Kunming Botanical Institute. This plant has been identified as *S. nodosa* L. distributed from Europe to U.S.S.R. (the eastern limit in Angaro-Sayan region by Fl. U.R.S.S.). However, this plant differs from *S. nodosa* by having shortly acute, not acuminate, and regularly serrate leaves with subacute to obtuse teeth and stout and straight, not arched pedicels. Because of these differences and its remote habitat from that of *S. nodosa*, it is better to treat this plant as an independent species. The species of *S. nodosa*-group, such as *S. ningpoensis* Hemsley, *S. koraiensis* Nakai, *S. kakudensis* Fr., *S. lanceolata* Pursh, *S. marilandica* L. etc., are widely distributed in the temperate zone of the Northern Hemisphere. Among them, the present new species is most closely related to *S. nodosa* L.

Scrophularia lijiangensis Yamazaki, sp. nov.

Scrophularia nodosa auct. non L.: Franchet in Bull. Sci. Bot. France 47: 13 (1900); Hand.-Mazz., Symb. Sin. 7-4: 830 (1936); Wu et al. ed., Ind. Fl. Yunnan. 2: 1626 (1984).

Scrophularia nodosa L. ?, in Fl. Reip. Pop. Sinic. 67: 55 (1979), in nota.

Planta perennis, erecta, 40-80 cm alta. Caulis quadrangulus glaber. Folia opposita, petiolis 1.5-3 cm longis, glabris, laminis tenuiter chartaceis ovatis, 5-11 cm longis, 2.5-5 cm latis, apice acutis, basi truncatis vel cuneatis, in petiorum breviter attenuatis, margine subregulariter serratis, serris deltoideo-ovatis subacuteis vel obtusis, saepe duplicatis, utrinque glabris, subtus elevate unicoloratis, nervis lateralium arcuatis, 3-4 jugis. Inflorescentiae terminales, anguste paniculatae, in anthesi 5-10 cm longae, ca. 2 cm latae, axibus glabris, pedunculis 3-5 mm longis, 1-5 floriferis, sparse breviter glanduloso-pilosus. Bracteae linearilanceolatae, 2-4 mm longae, subacuteae, integrae, glabrae. Pedicellae 5-15 mm

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Fig. 1. *Scrophularia lijangensis* Yamazaki. Yunnan, Lijang, no. 640. Type.

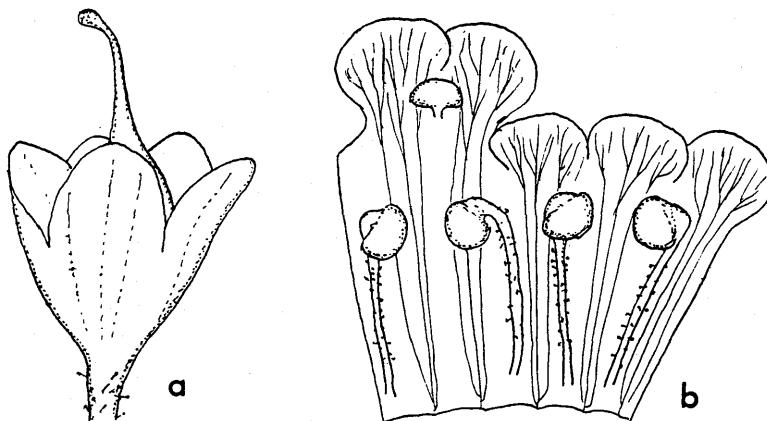


Fig. 2. *Scrophularia lijiangensis* Yamazaki. a, calyx. b, corolla opened. $\times 7$.

longae, rectae, sparse glanduloso-pilosae. Calyx campanulatus, 5-partitus, glaber, sepalis oblongis vel ovatis, obtusis vel rotundatis, ca. 3 mm longis, 1.5-2 mm latis. Corolla urceolata, ca. 5 mm longa, extus glabra, 5-lobata, bilabiata, tubo ca. 3 mm longo, labio superiore superante flabellato, ca. 2 mm longo, bilobato, lobis orbiculatis ca. 1.5 mm longis et latis, labio inferiore, ca. 1 mm longo, trilobato, lobis depresso orbiculatis, ca. 1 mm longis et latis. Stamina inclusa, filamentis glanduloso-pilosis. Staminodium flabellatum, ca. 0.5 mm longum, 0.8 mm latum. Stylus ca. 3 mm longus, apice capitato-stigmatosus. Capsula immatura ovoidea, acuta, ca. 5 mm longa, 3 mm lata.

Hab. Yunnan: Lijiang, Yufeng Si, 2600-2800 m (Ohba, Wakabayashi et Wu, Sept. 7-8, 1987, Typus, TI).

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東京大学と雲南植物研究所の共同調査によって雲南から採集されたゴマノハグサ属の1種は、疑問とはされながらも従来ヨーロッパに分布する *S. nodosa* L. と同種として扱われていた。しかし葉の形や花序の形の異なることから、また分布が離れていることから別種として扱うのが妥当だと思う。中国の玄参 *S. ningpoensis* Hemsl. や日本のオオヒナノウスツボ *S. kakudensis* Fr. に近縁の種類で、少しづつ形が異なりながら、北半球に広く分布する一群である。これ等の中で雲南のものは最も *S. nodosa* L. に近い。